

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa, February 2,

1911.

Dr. Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, February 13:

HONOLULU.

Week ended February 11, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken	607
Rats trapped	587
Mongoose trapped	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide	13
Examined bacteriologically	524
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	66
Mus musculus.	182
Mus norvegicus	87
Mus rattus	252
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Mus alexandrinus	3
Mus rattus	10
Average number of traps set daily	

INDIA.

CALCUTTA-Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports, February 2:

During the week ended January 14, 1911, there were reported at Calcutta 21 deaths from cholera and 11 from plague; in all Bengal, 1,781 cases of plague with 1,295 deaths; in all India, 15,003 cases of plague with 12,143 deaths.

JAPAN.

KOBE-Quarantine Measures Against Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Moore reports, February 2:

The authorities at Kobe are using every means to prevent the introduction of plague from Dalny. All vessels arriving from ports in Manchuria are fumigated and the baggage of passengers is disinfected. The disinfection of postal matter from plague-infected ports was begun January 21. Practically all of the plague cases in Manchuria are stated to be of the pneumonic type, and the epidemic is believed to have originated among trappers and hunters of marmot skins. No cargo from Manchuria reaching Kobe for transshipment to American ports will be certified and all passengers from an infected locality will be detained seven days from the date of their departure from such locality.

KOREA.

Measures Against Importation of Plague.

Consul General Scidmore, at Seoul, reports, January 16 and 22:
According to press notices of January 15 and 22, passengers
arriving from Manchuria at New Wiju, Chemulpo, Kusan, and
Mokpu are subject to inspection and those presenting symptoms of
sillness will be detained in isolation for a period of three days. The